MR. GOODSELL'S POSITION WEAKENED. These admissions materially weakened Mr. Good sell's position, which depended mainly upon the assertion that the Spanish grape can be kept in condition for use until the end of March or even later, while domestic grapes disappear from the market and the table of the consumer about January I. Mr. Payne, and several other members of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes of the committee as the committee market and the table of the consumer about January 1. Mr. Payne, and several other members of the committee asserted that they had found domestic grapes on their tables in good condition at a much later diffe, a statement which Mr. Whiting was not prepared to believe. He seemed to be of the opinion that the repeal of the duties would not only increase the importations of Spanish grapes and cheapen the price of that luxury so as to bring it "within the reach of the poor and the sick," but also cheapen the prices of domestic grapes, which, according to his contention, as well as Mr. Goodsell's, disappear from the markets before mixiwinter, and are replaced by the Spanish grapes. Representative Geary, of California, was an interested listener to the statements and arguments of Mr. Goodsell, and it was apparent that he did not agree with him in "regard to California grapes.

The views of Messirs, Breckinridge, of Arkansas: Montgomery, of Kentucky: Bynum, of fludiana, and Tarsney, of Missouri, in regard to reddiana, and the duty on Spanish grapes from 41 dueing the duty on Spanish grapes from 41 dueing the duty on Spanish grapes from 41 dueing the sold of the substitute an ad valorem duty for the specific duty, and their opinions in regard to the wisdom of repealing or reducing the duties now paid by Bernauda producers into the Treasury of the United States, were not disclosed, as those statesmen were not present at today's hearing.

The committee will hear statements to-morrow in regard to the cement and silk industries. Representative Storer, of Ohio, to-day arranged for a hearing on behalf of the brewers of Cincinnati, who desire a reduction of the duties on hops. Their representatives will be heard Friday, on which day also the importers of Swedish tubes, Charles W. Hubbard representing jute and Leopold Moritz representing buttons, will have a hearing. Other hearings

beet sugar industry.

A WEARY WASTE OF ORATORY.

ANTI-REPEAL SENATORS ARE NOW TALKING AGAINST TIME.

THEIR SPEECH IS EXPANSIVE AND EXHAUSTLESS - - DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS ARE TRUST-

ING TO CHANCE FOR A VOTE. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 4.-Mr. Voorhees's expected motion for 11 o'clock sessions of the Senate must have slipped a cog somewhere during the Sunday recess, for it was not offered to-day, and no one said a word about an earlier hour of meeting. The Senate's sat, however, until nearly 6 o'clock; listening to speeches on the financial question, and adjourned in a wearied and discouraged frame of mind. The supply of anti-repeal oratory had just began to reveal something of its expansive and exhaustless quality, and the revelation is eminently depressing to those who hope for speech action in the "deliberative branch." Mr. Peffer, for instance, plunged into another speech in advocacy of the free edinage of silver, breaking it odinally unlinished to let the Senate escape by adjournment—in spite of the fact that he has already filled page upon page of . "The Congressional Record" of this session with eloquence on the same topic. To-morrow Senator Stewart will start again in the familiar treadmill of the legislative history of the demonetization act of 1873, and how long the Senate will have to suffer under the infliction of this new "history" can be measured only. said a word about an earlier hour of meeting. The fliction of this new "history" can be measured only

The one step forward made to-day was taken by Senator Mills, who offered a resolution to limit somewhat the dilatory motions allowed

limit somewhat the dilatory motions allowed under the Senate rules. The resolution went over and will no doubt be talked to death or buried in committee to-merrow. The Democratic managers have not yet reached the point of agitating any form of closure, preferring to trust for a vote to chance or accident. How long this happy-golucky attitude can be maintained will depend largely on the skill with which the anti-r_pral men-prolong the "debate" now running, without resorting to open filibustering.

Something of a test of the strength of the two sides in the Senate was had again to-day on a motion to adjourn about 4 p. m. The majority against "adjournment was eleven. Senators Peffer and Vest, however, both voted with the repeal Senators to prolong the session. Earlier in the afternoon the Senate had, by a decisive majority, rejected Mr. Allen's resolution for an adjournment in honor of Labor Day, a holiday not recognized in the District of Columbia. Mr. Callom, of Illinois, and Mr. Coke, of Texas, both made speeches before Mr. Peffer began his time-challenging effort. Mr. Cullom favored repeal and Mr. Coke opposed it.

A DREARY DAY IN THE SENATE. ONLY A LOZEN MEMBERS WERE LEFT FOR MR. PEFFER TO HARANGEE, AND THEY

WERE YERY TIRED. wearisome session to-day, with little of interest to enliven the proceedings. The House bill for the repeal of a portion of the Sherman act was kept steadily to the front after it was taken up (about 1 o'clock), and it was still before the Senate at the time of adjourment (5:45 p. m.). Speeches ere made upon it by Senator Cullom (Rep., III.), Coke (Dem., Tex.), and Peffer (Pop., Kan.). Mr. was in favor of unconditional repeal. Mr. Coke's against it and for free coinage of silver (a parity to be established by rethe weight of gold coin), and Mr. Peffer's for the restoration of the Coinage act of 1837, at the pres ent ratio of 16 to 1.

Among the minor incidents of the session w the passage of the House joint resolution making September 15, the 100th anniversary of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol, a holiday in the Dis-trict of Columbia, and the defeat of a resolution (8 to 41) offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) for an adjournment of the Senate in recognition of Labor

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill supmental to the Pension act of June 27, 1890, and asked that it be read in full, and that he be heard oriefly in explanation of it. The bill was read. Its most important provision is that, except in cases of established fraud, no pension shall be suspended withheld until after notice of ninety days, given to the pensioner, and after a full and impartial in-vestigation. Mr. Gallinger's remarks: were addressed particularly to that feature of the bill, and at the close of his remarks the bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) offered an amendment to the bill repealing the Sherman act, and had it referred to the Finance Committee, it provides for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation, provided that such circulation be se cured by coin or approved State or municipal

At 1:10 p. m. Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) addressed the Senate in favor of the bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act. He said he should vote for the repeal bill reported from the Finance Committee. He did not believe that the Sherman act was in a great degree responsible for the exist-ing financial condition, but he was for its repeal be-

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use it was but a temporary expedient, and the Government could not afford to buy silver and coin it, or issue paper upon it, when the dollar represented is less than 60 cents' worth of silver. Such a performance long continued would embarrass any Government. The Sherman act was a compromise measure to avert what his Democratic friends would now admit would have been a calamity-the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He favored the free use of silver upon an agreed ratio; gold had no money function which silver did not possess Both metals were the creation of nature, while money was the creation of law. He believed that if silver purchases were suspended it would not be long before some more satisfactory plan for its use would be devised. Repeal would not make gold the standard of value. Unless we were prepared to go to a silver basis we could not alone support

himetallism. At this point Mr. Cullom entered upon an argument to demonstrate the unsoundness of the proposition that a fixed ratio could not be maintained between gold and silver.

In 1853 a party came into possession of all branches of the Government, pledged to repeal the protective tariff under which the country had been developed and to overturn the National bank sys-tem, which had furnished the best money the people had ever had, and replace it by State bank ioney at a discount everywhere except in the neighborhood of its issue. What wonder that doubt and want of confidence seized upon the people which resulted in the almost complete paralysis of business and the hiding away of money, and this extra session?

Mr. Coke was the next speaker. His speech was based more on the President's message than on the repeal bill. He declared that the people never would be content until the wrong of 1873, by which one-half of the country's money was stamped out in order to double the purchasing power of the other half, was undone and reversed. If, said he, this bill passes, the free men of America will have bowed their necks to the yoke of European domination in their foreign and domestic financial affairs. The people of the United States, he said, were all bimetallists. He knew that bimetallism was promised in the future, but dependent on an inter-national agreement. But there could be no international agreement to which England was not a party, and England had repeatedly, over and over again, refused to be a party. Gold is now undervalued at about 40 per cent, and a subtraction of a part of that overvaluation, by reducing the weight of the gold coins, would restore the proper equities between debtor and creditor, and would result in restoring the prices of all commodities to a fai and conservative level.

Mr. Coke having drifted on to the efforts of New-York bankers to influence financial legislation, was interrupted by Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.), who said he had received a letter this morning bearing on that point, and with Mr. Coke's permission he would read it to the Senate. It was a letter re-ceived by I. H. Poust, of Salisbury, N. C., from E. D. Shepard & Co., bankers, of No. 2 Broad-st., New-York, The letter declines the offer of a loan., and adds: "The Senators from your country are not looked upon as promoters of the general welfare. If their stand represents the views of your people on financial matters, it will be very difficult for you to secure any accommodation from capitalists in this section until there is a decided

change."
At the close of Mr. Coke's speech the Senate went into executive session. The doors were respected at 4 b. m., and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the House repeal bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Peffer was called up by that Senator and read, It consists of nine sections fixing a standard for both gold and silver codes.

TO FAVOR REPEAL OF THE STATE BANK TAX EVIDENT ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SECRETARY CARLISLE.

Washington, Sept. 4 (Special).-It is evident from the statements of Congressmen and others, who have recently conversed with President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle on the subject, that the Administration will favor the repeal of the tax on ministration will favor the repeal of the lax, the circulating notes of State banks, as was asserted in these dispatches several months ago. Representative Oates, of Alabama, who is a strong friend and advocate of repeal, said to-day, after a price of the control of the contr conversation with the President on that subject that the latter would not oppose the repeal of the tax. Speaker Crisp said to a Tribune correspon-dent to-day, in response to questions, that Secretary Carlisle favors the repeal of the tax and also the immediate coinage of the "seigniorage" silver bullion now in the Treasury, which would add nearly \$52,000,000 to the available assets of the Gov ernment, which are steadily dwindling at a rate which, in the opinion of many prominent and influential Democrats in Congress, will soon require a heavy reinforcement of the each balance in the

Judge Crisp remarked that too much importance and been attached to the so-called "conference" of Saturday at the Treasury Department, He had gone there with and at the request of Mr. Hall, of Missouri, who is a member of the Committee on Washington, Sept. 4.—The Senate had a long and Banking and Currency and an active advocate of the repeal of the State bank tax, to exchange views with Mr. Carlisle on that subject, and had there met Mr. Warner, of New-York, who is also in favor of repeal. The financial situation and prospects were discussed, but only in an informal way, and Speaker Crisp does not yet know what recommendation will be made by the Secretary to Congress in regard to legislation to strengthen the resources of the Treasury. It is asserted that Sec ctary Carlisle is in favor of coining all the silver builion in the Treasury, but authority for this as

sertion is lacking at present.

There is no doubt that if any recommendation other from the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, is forthcoming, it will be made at an early day in the hope of weakening opposition on the part of Southern and Southwestern Demo the part of Southern and southwestern Demo-cratic Senators to the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing provision of the existing law, which repeal measure could thus be made to ap-pear less "unconditional" than it now does in the of Democrats and Populists who are clamoring for "more money." In the opinion of many

ing for "more money." In the opinion of many Democratic politicians such a recommendation would do much toward healing the bitter factional differences in their party on matters relating to the currency and colonage, and partisan considerations never lack force or weight in the minds of modern Democratic leaders. That there would be stubborn opposition in Congress to the naked repeal of the State bank tax is certain, and yet if it could be made an Administration, as well as a Democratic party, measure, it could probably be forced through that body without much difficulty or a long delay.

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LABOR'S PROUD DAY.

A FINE PARADE OF INTELLIGENT AMERI-CAN WORKINGMEN.

IT LOOKED LIKE A LONG LINE OF NATIONAL COLORS-NO EMBLEMS OF DISORDER OR TREASON-CHEERS FOR THE STURDY GRAND MARSHAL-THE ORGANIZA-

TIONS WHICH MARCHED, The celebration of Labor Day was accomplished yesterday by the Central Labor Union in an impressive and dignified manner. The cries of the destitute, starving and homeless workingmen had been heard by many organizations that had planned to appear in the parade. Many organizations decided at the last moment to spend their parade money in helping the destitute. Accordingly there will appear this week in the report of the Relief Com mittee of the conference for the relief of the unemployed, acknowledgements of substantial sums from the organizations which decided not to parade

The parade was a success. In point of numbers it was not, for the reason already given, as large as some of the parades of former years. In quality, however, the parade was excellent. The general appearance of the men in the parade, their manly bearing, their sturdy appearance of thrift and prosperity, their smiling faces, their dress, their apparent pride—all these are subjects of admiring comment by those who saw the 5,000 men march down Broadway and cross the plaza in front of the City Hall about noon yesterday. The first thing that struck those who observed

the parade was the fact that it was from first to

last a patriotic American demonstration. In the

long line of men of various trades there were no emblems of anarchy or disorder. No banners or transparencies bearing inflammatory devices or words were seen. It was a well-organized, wellconducted parade of American workingmen of the best class. In this respect it was generally admitted to be a credit to the Central Labor Union. After yesterday's parade it must be admitted that the Central Labor Union is the one central legislative body in this city that attracts American workingmen. The parade was about one hour in passing a given point. All the time it seemed to be a long line of the American colors. There were, according to an actual count made by The Tribune reporter, more than 1,200 small American flags carried in the parade. There were exactly thirty large slik American flags carried. One German flag entwined with the American flag was displayed on one of the trucks of the Brewers' Unio the eleven years' history of Labor Day in this



JOURNEYMEN HORSESHOERS.

fore. It will be remembered as one of the proodest days in the history of the Central Labor Union. ough the parade was scheduled to move soon after 9 o'clock, if was about 11 o'clock when it tarted. The different unions formed in the neighborhood of Cooper Union and Stuyvesant Place. The line of march was through Astor Place to Waverley City Hall Park, to Park Row, to Mailest, to Broadway, to Bowling Green. The parade was formed five divisions, led by the police and grand marshal as follows:

Platons of pulse.
Grand Morshal James C. Librards.
Charl Addes, Stank W. Balmer and James P. Archibaid. FIRST DIVISION.

Band. Division Marsial Courte Bintschin Roard of Walking Delevates. Others of the Central Labor Union in

Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers' Helpers, Mesaic and Encanstic Tile Layers Union, New-York tranch Granite Uniters' National Union

Band.
Ornamental Plasterers' Union.
Granite and Blue State Workers' Union. Procest Labor Cinb of Brass Workers. Rand.

Theatrical Protective Union, 1ron Moulders' Union No. 25. SECOND DIVISION. Division Marshal Edward Regan. Paperbangers' Union and Decorators Band.

United Wood Carvers' Association. Amilgamated Society of Corporaters and Joiners (eight ledges).

Band. National Brotherhood of Electrical Wire Workers No. 3

Band,
Gilders and Picture Frame Makers' Union,
Miscellaneous Section.
Section Marshals James McKewns and Thomas Crains, THIED DIVISION. Division Marshal Richard Kirwin.

Bant. Journeymen Horseshoers' Local Union No. 1. Band. Jeurneymen Horseshoers' Union No. 8. Band.

Operative Plasterers' Society. Band. Pizaterers' Labor rs' Union. FOURTH DIVISION. Division Marshal A. J. Smith. Band.

Beer Brewers' Union No. 1. Beer Brewers' Union. Bakers' Union, FIFTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal Richard Patterson.

Rayne's 69th Regiment Bond,
Typographical Union No. 6. Secretary's Chapel. Band. "Daily America" Chapel, James Kumpster Chapel, Sunday and Daily "Mercury" Chapels,

Concord Chapel. Lockwood's Chapel. Pand "The Herald" Chapel Pand Martin E. Brown Chapel.

Hand.
"The Tribune" Chapel.
Strawss & Kice Chapel. Pand-"The Times" Chapel. "Dramatic News" Chapel.

There were crowds all along the line of march The crowd was not uncomfortably large at any place. In the neighborhood of Cooper Union Police Captain Doherty and Inspector Williams had charge of fifty policemen. In the neighborhood of the City Hall Captain Westervelt had about 150

policemen. There were no disturbances.

The parade wheeled into the plaza in front of the City Hall about 11:15 o'clock. The municipal authorities of New-York were not invited to review the parade and only a few politicians ranged themselves on the City Hall steps and watched the procession. Congressman T. J. Campbell and Ablermen Flynn, Lantry and Muh were among them. The National. State and city flags were displayed on the City Hall.

James C. Edwards, the grand marshal, and his Edwards is a Scotchman of enormous proportions. He rode like a trained cavairyman. This is not to be wondered at, for he was born in Edinburgh Castle, where his father was an officer of the Highland Guards. It was the first time in the history of Labor Day that a Prohibitionist had appeared as grand marshal. Mr. Edwards, who is an industrious and successful worker at his trade as a tilelayer, is also an order worker for the ids, made a fine appearance on horseback. Mr.

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1 Wall St., N. Y. cause of total abstinence. When he rode proudly into the plaza yesterday there was a crowd of prominent temperance people and members of the Prohibition party in the Governor's room in the City Hall to applaud him. Among them was Will-

26.47 per cent.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent,

iam T. Wardwell, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and W. H. H. Hadley, of the McAuley Water Street Mission. Mr. Wardwell is a great admirer of Mr. Edwards, and as the latter halted his horse for a moment in front of the City Hall

PLASTERERS.

to acknowledge the cheers and salutations from his friends, Mr. Wardwell ran out to the glant Scotchman and gave to him a beautiful bouquet of flowers as a token of his personal regard. Mr. Wardwell's action almost unnerved the big man for a moment. On the steps of the City Hall stood many former walking delegates. Among them was George K. Lloyd, of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union. Mr. Lloyd was the first man to propose a legal holiday for workingmen in this State, to be known is Labor Day.

There were many interesting features about the parade. The most striking of all was the fine dis-play of sturdy American manhood by the Operative Plasterers' Society. There were about 1,500 of them. They were coats, trousers and caps of white duck. and they marched like trained soldiers. The or gasization made by far the finest showing of all in the parade. They carried a beautiful white and gold banner, awarded to the society four years ago "for fine hearing" in the civic and industrial parade on May 1, 1889. Every man of them wore th American colors conspicuously. They were much admired and cheered all along the line of march. It was easily seen that these men were good citizens, Their intelligent faces bore the unmistakable marks of intelligence, thrift and sobriet; The New-York branch of the Granite Cutters' Na-

tional Union always makes a fine appearance. Its members who were in the parade yesterday gave an excellent idea of what strong, sturdy men compose the membership of this great, conservative



THE BREWERY EXHIBIT.

THE RREWERY EXHIBIT.

trades-union. Four wagons, drawn respectively by two, four, six and eight horses, carried specimens of the work of the granite-cutters, from a block of rough granite to an elaborately carved, massive capital so large that eight horses were required to haut it. The wheels of the wagons were trimmed with American flags. It was impossible to mistake the granite-cutters for Anarchists.

The brewers had their usual (lambrinus along with them. He was made up well. He sat in an enormous beer truck, where he was surrounded by a crowd of handsome little girls. All the browers wore bunches of hops in their coats.

The members of Typographical Union No. 6-Tik Six'-did not turn out in such large numbers as they usually do. "The World." Journal," 'Rê-corder," 'Advertiser' and 'Daily News' chapels decided to use their parade money in aiding their needy fellow workers. Those members of 'Hig Six' who did appear in the parade made a good showing, however. The Tibune chapel was preceded by a band of music. All the members of the chapel who were in the parade wore soft black hats and carried cames. They were frequently cheered. 'The Herald' chapel sent a large delegation. They had their own music, They were ornaments to the parade went with their families to New-Dorp, Staten Island, where they had their own rausic, They were ornaments to the parade went with their families to New-Dorp, Staten Island, where they had their annual picule and games in Greenwald's Pavilion. In the evening there was dancing there.

There was another Labor Day parade. It was under the auspices of Building Constructors' Assembly. No. 23, Knights of Labor. Several hundred men, members of the assembly, marched from No. 47 West Thirty-second-st. to Seventhent-st. to Fourth-ave, to Seventeenth-st. and I'nlon Square. Master Workman Henry Hicks rode at the head of the parade. The organizations of Marble Polishers, William Ferris, marshal; Pranklin Association of Pressmen and Feeders, George McCaden, marshal; Italian Marble Mosaie Workers'

INFORMAL MATCH BY GUARDSMEN. Although no orders were issued looking to the possible assembling of the National Guard yesterday in this city, many of the men were told quietly not to be too far away from their armories. This was done, as one officer said, not beca-any trouble was really expected, but in conquence of the recent agitations among the An-archists. It was inought that they might possibly try to stir up trouble again. It was deemed advisable to warn the men not to go out of town. where they could not be reached in case of neces sity, and to have them within as ready call as on a day not a public holiday. The warning wa

them. Wherever the warning to the men had been given, another officer said, it had been largely, if not entirely, on the responsibility of the regi-mental or company commanders. On such a day many of the men would naturally go out of town. The officers of the different organizations had only felt that if, by any possibility, they were called upon they did not want to have to say that they did not know where to find their men.

PATRIOTIC PARADERS IN BROOKLYN.

IN THE CENTRAL UNION'S RANKS THERE WERE ONLY THE STARS AND STRIPES AND TRADE EMBLEMS-RED FLAGS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn a large parade of labor organizations took place yesterday from the central part of Brooklyn to Ridgewood Park. The head of the column of about 5,000 men formed at Lafayette-ave, and Cumberland-st. The Grand Marshal was John J. Cannon. Only the Stars and Stripes and the banners designating the various trades unions were borne by the men. There were five divisions led by a squad of mounted police under Sergeant Cole. The route of the parade was in Lafayette ave., Bushwick-ave., Harrison-st. and Myrtle-ave., to Ridgewood Park. After ranks were broken the day was spent in speechmaking, dancing and other amusements. The following was the order of the parade

Mounted police escort, Sergeant Cole. Grand Marshal John J. Cannon. Grand Marshal John J. Cannon.
Laborers' Protective Unions of Long Island
Aid-in-Chief, William C. Rosenkranz, Typographical
Union No. 98.
Assistant marshals—Edward Gallagher, Horseshoers' Union

No. 7: Anthony Buffy, Bollermakers and Iron Ship-builders, Branch 36; Edward Fielding, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America No. 110.

FIRST DIVISION. Charles Reichers, division marshal. Horseshoers' Union No. 7. Pollermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, Branch 36. Horseshoers' Union No. 7. SECOND DIVISION. Stephen J. Connolly, division marshal, Typographical Union No. 98. Laborers' Protective Union.

Division No. 1. Division No. 2. Division No. 3. THIRD DIVISION. John Crawford, division marshat. Laborers' Protective Unions. Division No. 4. Division No. 6.

Division No. 7. Division No. 8. FOURTH DIVISION. P., D. Monahan, division marshal. Plumbers' Laborers.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 10. FIFTH DIVISION. J. Opits, division marshal. Cigarmakers' Union No. 132.

Clothing Cutters' Union. There were many spectators along the route of the parade and some houses were decorated. The red flag was conspicuously displayed at the head of the procession of the Central Labor Federation in Brooklyn, E. D., which is composed mostly of Socialists. The parade started from Humboldt Hall, Humboldt-st, and Montrose-ave. Charles The procession Steiheimer was grand marshal. marched to the sand lots at Knickerbocker-ave, and city line. There a platform had been erected. The organizations of the Socialistic Labor party marched in the first division, while the other three divisions were composed of trades unions affiliated with the Federation.

Transparencies were also carried reading: "Wages and slavery lead many to barbarism." "Before ele tion politicians peg for your votes, after election tion politicians beg for your votes, after election you can beg them for bright, "Because we have worked and produced too much we have been made and destitute" and "Where are the representatives of the people who stand by the people in the hour of need."

Frank Schnefer and Frink Gassen made specifies decouncing monopolists and capitalists and urging their hearers to stand by the Socialistic Labor party in November. There was no trouble. The gathering percefully dispersed, going to the Labor Lyeuin in Willoughby-ave., where the celebration was continued.

was continued.

OBSERVANCES IN OTHER CITIES. WORKINGMEN CELEBRATE WITH PARADES, PIC-NICS AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Pencidence, R. L. Sept. 4.-Labor May was oberved here quite generally as a holitry. Many stores were closed and the labor organizations made a big parade this morning. They then tock steamers down the bay to Rocky Point, where a monster demonstration was held, with dimer, and dresses and games, occupying the entire day Woonsocket, R. L. Sept. 4.—There was no public Labor Day demonstration in this city. Banks and stores are open as usual and there was only a partial shut-down of the mills. Several of the ill men who were asked to grant a holiday gave

their help the entire week. Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4.- The parade this morning of labor organizations was the best and large of any seen in this city before. Fifteen unions were in line and nearly every one had music. Af-

terward the men went to Union Grove, where athletic games took place.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was quietly observed in this city by a general cessation from work and trade, and by two processions of trades unions and laboring men's organizations, which later went to Rocky Point for the afternoon. Hoston, Sept. 4.—The wage earners had beautiful weather for their celebration to-day and Labor

Day was never so extensively observed in this The chief feature of the morning was the big procession, in which marched nearly 15,000 men. The sporting games of the day include bicycle and horse racing, rowing and sailing regattas, tennis matches, athletic meets and shooting Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 4 -- Labor Day was gen-

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was generally observed in this city. Most of the business places closed for all day. The Tradea Assembly had a field day on the fair grounds with games and sports in the afternoon.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Jabor Day was celebrated bere under the appropriate of Fort Standard Council.

here under the auspices of Fort Stanwix Council, Order of United American Mechanics. This forenoon there was a big parade of civic and military companies, including organizationhs from Syra-cuse, Oneida, Little Fails and other places. This atternoon there were literary exercises at Fort Bull, two miles west of Rome. Mayor Gillet made an address of welcome. State Councillor John T. Ross, of Troy, spoke on the objects of the Order of United American Mechanics. Judge Wager made a historical address. The Rev. Dr. Stryker, president of the Hamilton College, was the orator of the day. The exercises closed with the storming of the

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 4.-Early this morning the city streets were filled with the usual Labor Day throng. Unlike the custom for several previous years, nearly all the local labor organization remained in town this year, participating in the trades union parade. The parade was reviewed by Mayor Sargent. The parade was followed by a picnie at Savin Rock, where prizes were awarded for a full programme of track, amateur athletic, swim-ming, baseball and dancing contests

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Labor Day was observed here with more than usual enthusiasm by the trades unions. The parade this morning surpassed all former demonstrations of the kind. Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 4.-Two thousand men

in line marched through the crowded streets to Electric Park, where Labor Day was appropriately celebrated. Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4.-To-day's Labor Day celebration was ahead of that of any prev

celebration was ahead of that of any previous year. The parade was the great feature of the morning. The various unions gathered at the Garfield statue, and with flying banners and gay hadges marched through the principal streets, disbanding at the City Hall. About 6,000 men were in line. After the parade, the men separated for the picnics which hid been arranged at the various pleasure resorts surrounding the city.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—The celebration of Labor Day was slightly marred owing to the jealousy between the various labor organizations. The Knights of Labor, Building and Trades Association and other workingmen's societies formed one parade and afterward held a picnic in the southern portion of the city. The Trades and Labor Association, typographical union and others formed another barnde, and later in the day enjoyed a picnic at Creve Coeur Lake. All the city offices, banks, exchanges and many stores were closed.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE MEET Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 4 (Special).-This has been another big day for Asbury Park, the oc-casion being the annual field day of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of New-Jersey. Knights to the number of nearly 1,000 arrived during the morning, and reported to the local Committee of Ar rangements. At 11 o'clock the Grand Castle met in Educational Hall. At 2 o'clock the castles and commanderies formed on lower Asbury-ave., and half an hour later the parade started. There were As the procession passed the Ocean Hotel it was in composition with the nunlyers printed on the label.

acod. You'll be wint think of the his, perhaps, if you think of the way it's sold to you. On trial—that's what it amounts to. In any case where it fails to benefit or case where it related to be the returned. cure, your money is returned.
With any doubtful or ordinary medicine, this couldn't be done.
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scrofula in its earlier stages; and for Dyspepsis. "Liver Complaint," and every kindred ailment, nothing approaches it as a remedy.

Nothing else, at any price, is really as cheap. You pay only for the good you get.

It's more than mere relief—it's a perfect and permanent cure, that you get with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors offer \$500 reward for any incurable case of Catarrh.

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reviewed by the grand officers Prizes were awarded to Company B, of West Philadelphia, for the commandery outside of the State having the largest number of men in line; to Mercer, of Trenton, for the State Commandery having the largest number in line, and for the best drilled company; to Wall Castle for the best marching; to Washington Castle, of Camden, for the handsomest banner in line, and to Farmingdale Lodge for the castle having the most men in the parade, At 4 o'clock the Grand Castle elected officers.

THE DAY IN THE SUBURES.

ANARCHISTS TRIED TO CREATE A DISTURBANCE AT NEWARK-THEY WERE UNSUCCESSFUE. Labor Day was celebrated in all of the neigh-

boring cities and towns. At Newark the Anarchists tried to create a disturbance, but were unsuccessful. While the procession was passing through the upper portion of the city, they forced themselves into the centre of the Laborers' Union and took their place in line. After walking a few steps, they suddenly unfurled a red flag. The members of the union were taken off their guard, but made a rush for the flag. Police Captain Charles Glori had been watching the Anarchists, and reached the flag before the laborers could do anything. The captain pulled the flag from the hands of the man who carried it. Emil Miller, nineteen years old, snatched the flag from the captain's hands and started to run. The captain tollowed, and after a short run captured the lad and

locked him up. There was no demonstration of a public nature in Plainfield. Every store in the city was closed, however, and the local merchants, accompanied: by their wives and children, went on the excursion of the Grocers' Association to Papiac of Staten island. A Rhode ilsiand clambake was served by the association.

The Sing Sing prison was closed in honor of the day. The shops were idle and the convicts were locked up in their cells. Warden Durston gave the guards and keepers a holiday and also taxe. them extra allowance for dinner, which included

clam chowder.

The day was well observed at White Plains. A large number of people went to Rye Beach in carryalts and spent the day there.

The various labor organizations of Westchester County united in a parade Tarrytown. Charles, McMichael, the grand marshal, and his aids were selected from the various organizations. Representatives from Yonkers, Peckskill, Dobbs Ferry and Port Chester were in line. After a parade through the principal streets, the organization attended a picnic in Beckman Grove.

AT WORK WITH NON-UNION MEN. THE OLIVER STEEL COMPANY DEFIES THE AMAL-GAMATED ASSOCIATION.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—The large plants of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company in Tenth-st., South Side, and the Hainesworth Steel Company, at Twenty-seventh and Smallman sts., were placed in operation this morning with non-union forces sufficient to operate every department. The refusal of the Olivers to sign the Amalgamated scale and their declared intention to operate the two plants independent of that organization was well known. To guard against any possible inter-ference on the part of the old employes details of special officers were assigned to both nulls. Large crowds of union workmen surrounded the mill chtrances, but no serious disturbance occurred At noon Mr. Oliver said everything was working smoothly; that they had four applicants for every 100 and expected no trouble.

Howe, Brown & Co.'s steel mill on Sixteen hat, also started to-day, giving employment to 20 mem.

DISSATISFIED, BUT WILL NOT STRIKE Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4.—The Louisville and Nashs ville trains are running in and out of Louisville, and trainmen, while dissatisfied with the Grand Chief's compromise, say there will be no strike. Machinists met yesterday and voted to keep up their strike. There is no disorder whatever.

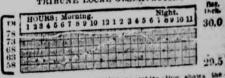
THE WEATHER REPORT.

PAIR WEATHER OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY. Washington, Sept. 4.—The clearing condition has nevel from the north of Montana to Manitobs. There is a significant depression in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and another sorth of Idaho. The weather has been generally clear north of Raino. The wealth in the Korthwest in Florida-tover the whole country, with light showers in Florida-The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and has zen-crally risen elsewhere.

Generally fair weather with prevail over the whole coun-try for the uset thirty-six hours, but with protable light, showers in Southern Florida.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Penn For New-Lingland, Eastern New-York, Fastern Feed-sylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia and North Carolina, fair till Wednes-Cay night; slightly warmer, west to south winds. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, generally fair; slightly warmer; south winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 5, 1 a.m.—The weather yeaterday was clear and warmer. The temperature ranged between 58 and 76 degrees, the average (66%) being 45 higher than on Sunday, and 's lower than on the cor day last year.

In and near New-York to-day the weather will probably
be fair and slightly warmer.

DISTILLED WATERS, Carl H. Schultz's Selters, Vichy, Carbonic.

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BITTER KISSINGEN, PULLNA, ETC. All waters are guaranteed to be made of pure distilled water which has passed twice through the boiling point before final distillation and to agree